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T WHARF HAS SHORT SUPPLY

Only Five Trips in at Pier and the Prices Are Way Up.

Four offshore and one shore arrival constituted T wharf's fresh fish supply this morning. The total receipts was rising of 125,000 pounds, mostly haddock and cod, which on account of the scarcity and demand for fish kept the prices well up.

Sch. James W. Parker has 53,000 pounds, the largest fare of the morning. Three of the fleet of steam trawlers were also at the dock, steamer Surf with 5100 pounds; Ripple, 29,000 lbs.; Foam, 35,000 pounds. Sch. Belbina P. Domingoes, the lone shore arrival has 6300 pounds.

Haddock sales were at \$4 to \$6.25 a hundred pounds, large cod, \$6 to \$7, market cod, \$2.50 to \$3, hake, \$3.50 to \$6, pollock, \$2 and cusk, \$2.50.

Boston Arrivals.

The fares and prices in detail are:
Str. Surf, 4300 haddock, 800 cod.
Str. Ripple, 29,000 haddock, 400 cod.
Str. Foam, 35,000 haddock, 100 cod.
Sch. James W. Parker, 15,000 haddock, 36,000 cod, 2000 hake.
Sch. Belbina P. Domingoes, 3000 haddock, 1000 cod, 2000 hake, 300 cusk.

Haddock, \$4 to \$6.25 per cwt.; large cod \$6 to \$7; market cod, \$2.50 to \$3; hake, \$3.50 to \$6; pollock, \$2; cusk, \$2.50.

LOBSTERS DROP IN PRICE.

Law Off in New Brunswick, Large Shipments at Portland.

Lobsters have dropped in price somewhat, at Portland, and there is every indication that the shellfish will soon be cheap. The law went off in New Brunswick last week and large shipments of lobsters are beginning to arrive by rail. December 15 the law goes off in one of the Nova Scotia provinces, and from that time on shipments will arrive here twice a week aboard the steamers from Yarmouth.

Meanwhile the domestic lobster fishing is very poor. Only last week storms destroyed many traps along the Maine coast and the lobstermen of Port Clyde and other places gave up fishing for the winter.

Foreign Mackerel Notes.

The New York market for foreign mackerel continues easy on all varieties, and will probably remain so until the close of the holiday season, as usual, the Fishing Gazette says. The Strohmeier & Arpe Co. report that Norway mackerel is in fair demand at prices somewhat higher than those of last week and state that their shippers abroad have cabled withdrawing their goods from the market at present anticipating higher prices after the turn of next year. Irish mackerel remains fairly steady but without much call. Last week's shipments amounted to 153 bbls., bringing the total receipts here of Irish autumn mackerel to date to 18,018 bbls.

The report on Irish mackerel, dated Liverpool, November 23, runs as follows: Shipments this week were: To Boston, s. s. Bohemian, 174 bbls.; to Philadelphia, s. s. Haverford, 24 bbls.; Sardinian 455; St. John, s. s. Victorian, 500. Total, 1,153. The report, by wire of November 30, stated that the recent fishing had been poor, and that the shipments for mackerel to date were: To Boston, 1,100 bbls., and to all other ports, 875 bbls. Total, 1,975 bbls. The count of the shipments was given as 350 to 400.

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New Fish Concern.

The Cape Cod Fish Freezing & Packing Co. Sandwich, Mass. Filed November 22, 1912. Capital, \$72,000; 720 shares \$100. Directors: L. C. Jones, president; Charles G. Ellis, Sagamore, treasurer, and A. McKay.

Cured Fish Here.

Two cargoes of cured fish came here yesterday, sch. Annie F. Kimball from Southwest Harbor having a cargo for Fred Bradley and sch. E. T. Hamor a cargo from Bristol for George Perkins & Son.

AS DULL AS CAN BE IMAGINED

For Not Even a Gill Netter Has Arrived Here Since Last Report.

It was another quiet morning in the harbor this morning, not an off shore arrival having been reported since Saturday.

None of the gill netters ventured out yesterday. All the boats got underway this morning, but the small crafts found a heavy west wind and chop outside and most of them put back here during the forenoon.

Two cured fish cargoes arrived yesterday morning from Maine ports, they being schs. E. T. Hamor and Annie F. Kimball consigned to George Perkins & Son and Fred Bradley.

Today's Arrivals and Receipts.

Sch. Annie F. Kimball, Southwest Harbor, cured fish.

Sch. E. T. Hamor, Bristol, cured fish.

Vessels Sailed.

Sch. Elk, haddocking.
Sch. Mary P. Goulart, haddocking.
Sch. Juno, haddocking.
Sch. Corona, Newfoundland herring trip.
Sch. Lucinda I. Lowell, deck hand-lining.
Sch. Belbina P. Domingoes, Boston.

TODAY'S FISH MARKET.

Salt Fish.

Trawl bank cod, large, \$4.25, medium, \$3.75, snappers, \$2.75.
Handline Georges codfish, large, \$5.50 per cwt.; medium, \$4.62 1-2 snappers, \$3.25.
Eastern halibut codfish, large \$4.50; mediums, \$3.75; snappers, \$3.
Dory handlining codfish, large, \$4.50; medium, \$4.12 1-2; snappers, \$3.50.
Georges halibut codfish, large, \$4.50; mediums, \$4.
Drift codfish, large, \$4.25; mediums, \$3.62 1-2.
Cusk, large, \$2.25; mediums, \$1.75; snappers, \$1.25.
Pollock, \$1.50.
Hake, \$1.50.
Haddock, \$1.50.
Large salt mackerel, \$25 per bbl.
Fetched halibut, 10c per lb.

Fresh Fish.

Haddock, \$1.10 per cwt.
Eastern cod, large, \$2.10; medium, \$1.75; snappers, 75c.
Western cod, large, \$2.15; mediums, \$1.80; snappers, 75c.
All codfish not gilled 10c per 100 pounds less than the above.
Hake, \$1.15.
Cusk, large, \$1.30; mediums, \$1; snappers, 50c.
Dressed pollock, 95c; round, 85c.
Bank halibut, 17c lb. for white and 14c lb. for gray.
Fresh mackerel, 31c for large.
Fresh herring, \$1 per bbl. to salt; \$2 per bbl for bait.

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Fish at Twillingate.

Large stocks of fish are held here yet. It is estimated that two of the biggest firms here must have somewhere between 20 and 30 thousand each on hand yet. Fortunately telegraphic reports show the state of Spanish market firm, and British fish in good demand. Labrador fish seems more or less of a drag and no one apparently buying it very energetically.

Franklin vesels loading at H. J. Howlett's wharf, Arm, from members of the Fishermen's Unions will take about 2000 qtls. We understand Mr. Bradbury from Franklin's has charge of the loading. It is currently reported that the S.S. Erik is coming here to load fish for Messrs. J. W. Hodge, H. J. Howlett and George Gillett. It is also said that the S.S. Bauline is due here shortly.—Twillingate Sun.

Good Catch of Codfish.

Capt. Billy Wright of the Gertrude brought in a good trip of codfish Saturday at Newburyport, of about 10,500 pounds. Capt. Nestor Thurlow, Capt. "Taylor" Short and Capt. Fred Goodwin had smaller fares that brought the total receipts at the Consumers up to 13,000 pounds.

NO HEARING ON FISH SCHEDULE

Announced in List Arranged for Coming Revision of the Tariff.

A press despatch from Washington says that thorough revision, schedule by schedule, of the present tariff law by the next congress was indicated by the decision of the democratic members of the house ways and means committee today to have hearings on the tariff every Monday, Wednesday and Friday in January, beginning January 6. One day will be devoted to each schedule, though, if necessary in any case, not exceeding two days will be allowed. There are 14 schedules, but merging two or three of the minor schedules with the adjoining important schedules, the committee expects to get through with the hearings by the end of January. The schedules will be considered in their regular sequence in the present tariff law.

The action of the democrats of the committee was to be ratified at a meeting of the full committee Saturday morning.

Dates for the hearings on the various schedules have been assigned, beginning January 6, but no mention is made in the despatch of any hearing in relation to the duty on fish.

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Portland Fish Notes.

Again Friday arrivals of fish were very few. The fares reported were the Lochinvar with 8000, Topsail Girl with 8000, and Fannie Hayden with 3000. The fish market has eased off a bit in the past few days. The prices paid the fishermen Friday were: Large cod, \$4.75; haddock, \$4.50; large hake, \$4.75; medium hake, \$2.50; cusk, \$2.25. In Boston Thursday, haddock were bringing \$7 a hundred weight because of the scarcity of that kind of fish.

A good sized trip of fish was brought in Sunday by the schooner Bernie and Bessie, while the schooner Effie M. Morrissey came in with a catch of 58,000 pounds of mixed fish for the local market.

Enlarging Plant.

The New England Fish Co. is enlarging its plant at Ketchikan, Alaska, from a capacity of 500 to 3000 tons, and last year the Pacific Cold Storage Co. found its plant near Juneau too small to handle the fish offered. These two are the only cold storage companies in Alaska so far. The Grand Trunk Pacific Railroad will be completed next year, and will put Sitka within 24 hours, steamer travel of transcontinental road that will carry fresh fish direct to the Eastern markets. A fine grade of leather is now being manufactured from sharks' skins by the Alaska Fish Products Co., of Seward, organized last spring for the purpose of engaging in the fish products business.

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FISHING CRAFT HAD GALE HEAVY

That the fishermen have had a hard time of it outside was plainly indicated yesterday when two of the fleet which arrived at T wharf came in ice coated and damaged.

While heading for port Monday in the teeth of a 60-mile gale, sch. James W. Parker had her jib torn to shreds while her other sails were split in the sudden squall.

Sch. Belbina P. Domingoes was also caught in the same manner. Big seas raked the vessel and the spray froze as it fell. The three steam trawlers also in yesterday escaped damage, but the shrouds and pilot houses were covered with ice nearly two inches thick.

At noon yesterday, a 50-mile southwesterly gale was blowing off Cape Cod. Four hours earlier the wind's velocity was only 25 miles an hour.

CAUGHT TAUTOG AND LOBSTERS

These Were Mixed In With Netter Ethel's Catch of Pollock.

For the fourth morning since last Saturday, not an off shore arrival was reported here this morning, the only landings of fresh fish being the gill netters yesterday, which had rising of 90,000 pounds.

The best fare of the day was that of the Nashawena, which had 14,000 pounds. Steamer Ethel, Lufkin & Tarr's boat, landed 12,000 weight, 1000 pounds being cod and remainder pollock. The Ethel also had a miscellaneous collection of 50 pounds of lobsters and several tautog in her nets.

The receipts which were for the most pollock, were iced and boxed and shipped fresh to Boston, which helped materially the famine at T wharf.

Today's Arrivals and Receipts.

The arrivals and receipts in detail are:
Str. Quoddy, gill netting, 9000 lbs. fresh fish.

Str. F. S. Willard, gill netting, 4000 lbs. fresh fish.

Str. Prince Olaf, gill netting, 2500 lbs. fresh fish.

Str. Nomad, gill netting, 9000 lbs. fresh fish.

Str. Enterprise, gill netting, 11,000 lbs. fresh fish.

Str. Evelyn H., gill netting, 5000 lbs. fresh fish.

Str. Ethel, gill netting, 12,000 lbs. fresh fish.

Str. Mary L., gill netting, 2500 lbs. fresh fish.

Str. R. J. Kellick, gill netting, 4500 lbs. fresh fish.

Str. Sawyer, gill netting, 9000 lbs. fresh fish.

Str. Bessie M. Dugan, gill netting, 10,000 lbs. fresh fish.

Str. Little Fannie, gill netting, 15,000 lbs. fresh fish.

Str. Philomena, gill netting, 3000 lbs. fresh fish.

Str. Scout, gill netting, 4000 lbs. fresh fish.

Str. Nashawena, 14,000 lbs. fresh fish.

Str. Bethulia, gill netting, 7000 lbs. fresh fish.

Vessels Sailed.

Sch. Corsair, Newfoundland herring trip.

Sch. Stranger, haddocking.

Sch. Elva L. Spurling, haddocking.

Sch. Flavilla, haddocking.

Sch. Clintonia, haddocking.

TODAY'S FISH MARKET.

Salt Fish.

Trawl bank cod, large, \$4.25, medium, \$3.75, snappers, \$2.75.
Handline Georges codfish, large, \$5.50 per cwt.; medium, \$4.62 1-2 snappers, \$3.25.
Eastern halibut codfish, large \$4.50; mediums, \$3.75; snappers, \$3.
Dory handlining codfish, large, \$4.50; medium, \$4.12 1-2; snappers, \$3.50.
Georges halibut codfish, large, \$4.50; mediums, \$4.
Drift codfish, large, \$4.25; mediums, \$3.62 1-2.
Cusk, large, \$2.25; mediums, \$1.75; snappers, \$1.25.
Pollock, \$1.50.
Hake, \$1.50.
Haddock, \$1.50.
Large salt mackerel, \$25 per bbl.
Fetched halibut, 10c per lb.

Fresh Fish.

Haddock, \$1.10 per cwt.
Eastern cod, large, \$2.10; medium, \$1.75; snappers, 75c.
Western cod, large, \$2.15; mediums, \$1.80; snappers, 75c.
All codfish not gilled 10c per 100 pounds less than the above.
Hake, \$1.15.
Cusk, large, \$1.30; mediums, \$1; snappers, 50c.
Dressed pollock, 95c; round, 85c.
Bank halibut, 17c lb. for white and 14c lb. for gray.
Fresh mackerel, 31c for large.
Fresh herring, \$1 per bbl. to salt; \$2 per bbl for bait.

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HAGGLING ON THE PRICE OF SALT COD

Halifax Exporters and Lunenburg Fishermen Curers Are at Odds.

There is considerable going on between the fishermen on the Nova Scotia coast and the Halifax fish buyers and exporters at the present time as to the prices of fish, and as usual, it is the poor fisherman who seems to be having the short end of it and wondering just where he fits and how he is coming out.

For a month past, says the Halifax Herald, the local buyers have been negotiating with Lunenburg sellers to make a reduction, but the understanding between them to maintain a certain figure still prevails and the buyers are knocking at the door in vain. The buyers offer \$6 a quintal and the fishermen demand \$6.25. The position now is that the parties are drifting apart and watching each other's movements, and until an alteration is made the buyers will have to pay.

Mr. Hart, of the E. F. Hart company, talking to a reporter, said that during the fishing season, which will close in a week or so, prices have shown great fluctuation.

"It's been a fair season, but at the start in April the prices were very high. When the hot weather came on they fell a little when the cold set in up they went again. Lunenburg prices now are far too high, but nothing has been able to be done towards fetching them down. There has been no concentrated action from buyers here, and Lunenburg sellers have an understanding amongst themselves, so we are up against it. Sellers have been negotiating, but there's a kind of deadlock. At the present time there are some 70,000 quintals of fish ready for sale in Lunenburg. We have orders continually coming in and this week the Boston will take shipments to the West Indies and Santiago, (Cuba) and the Ocamo will go down to the Windward Islands and Demerara with more. It remains to be seen if the sellers will meet us as we want, but there's no doubt that as things stand they want too much."

Taking about the last nine months fishing, Mr. Hart said the catches although not excessive had been about the average. There has been a shortage of mackerel both spring and fall, and the quantities of dried fish have not been as great as usual, more having been put on the market fresh. About three-quarters of the catch has been dried. The theories as to why the mackerel are short are that the disturbance of the water inshore by steamers has driven them into deep water, and the action of the currents. The breeding grounds are in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, but it is not so much that these have been spoiled as that the fish have gone to deep water. The wind, too, has a great bearing on their movements, for they like to swim head on, and a breeze from the south takes them away from the nets.

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Bad Weather South.

Luke S. Wilson, of Wilson & Barry, wholesale commission fish merchants of Fulton Fish Market, New York, is back in town after a visit to the many shippers along the coast as far South as Florida. Mr. Wilson says that while the weather in the North has been balmy, that of the South has been anything but satisfactory. Hurricanes and other kinds of storms have played havoc along the coast. Whether the fisheries have suffered to any great extent is not known at this time, nor is it possible to make predictions regarding the Southern fishing season.

Capt. Joe Has Good Taste.

Capt. Joe Bonia has developed into a bird of passage this fall. His affections appear to be sadly divided between Bonne Bay and Bay of Islands. And who can blame him? However, he appears to have decided in favor of this place at last. Capt. Joe was always a person of much good taste.—Western Star.

the fish curing system, a sore point every season; but Mr. Hart would not go so far as to say that the situation has been more aggravated this season than previously. "We younger members of the board of trade have been advocating for a long time for a change. A fisherman is a fisherman and a curer a curer and we want to get the people on the shore to do the curing. There's no practical move although there's a lot of talk. From the fishermen's point of view, it would be a wise move because I maintain it would increase his returns. It would fit a standard price, too, to have the curing done by others, than the fishermen. If 500 fishermen cure their fish we have 500 different samples, which are paid for according to quality. If there were fewer curers there would be a better basis to work on, business would be facilitated and we would get something like a fixed standard of quality. What is wanted is a curing station in each place. We suggested that one or more fishermen in each port should stop fishing and devote their attention to curing and then there could be a partnership with the boat owners and they could all share in a pool. I admit it is a large proposition, but as it is we are handling fish exactly as was done in 1750."

It may be pointed out that in the great herring fishing industry round the coast of the British Isles fish curing and fish-catching are in separate hands. The curing processes give employment to hundreds of workers, and the fishermen are simply engaged in the catching.

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HIGHEST SINCE LAST WINTER

Large Cod Sold As High As \$8 at T Wharf This Morning.

T wharf had another fish famine this morning, the supply for this morning's trade being less than 76,000 pounds, chiefly haddock.

The arrival of the steam trawler Spray with 54,000 pounds yesterday helped out the situation some, although the supply was far short of what is needed to carry the dealers through the day. Of the shore fleet, sch. Juno had 5900 pounds and sch. Manomet, 5900 pounds. The fleet of cod netters, 10,900 pounds of cod to the dock which sold at fancy prices.

High prices prevailed, large cod selling from \$6.50 to \$8, the highest since last winter and market cod, \$4 to \$5. Haddock brought \$5.25 to \$6.50, hake, \$4 to \$7.25 and pollock, \$2.25.

Boston Arrivals.

The fares and prices in detail are: Sch. Juno, 1000 haddock, 2500 cod, 500 hake, 1500 cusk, 400 pollock. Str. Spray, 54,000 haddock. Sch. Maxwell, 5000 cod, 700 pollock. Sch. Reliance, 2000 cod. Sch. W. H. Clements, 2000 cod. Sch. Joker II, 1900 cod. Sch. Manomet, 5000 haddock, 900 cod. Haddock, \$5.25 to \$6.50; large cod, \$6.50 to \$8; market cod, \$4 to \$5; hake, \$4 to \$7.25; pollock, \$2.25.

TEXAS FISHING PROFITABLE.

Galveston Crews Divide \$900 for Fifteen Days' Work.

Eighty-five thousand pounds of fish all red snapper, landed by three vessels of one fleet in one day at Galveston, indicates that market fishing is no inconsiderable part of the industries of Texas. The three vessels, the Avalon, Hatteras and Fortuna, were each out fifteen days and the time out included the run from Galveston to the Campeche Banks and back.

The crews of each of the three vessels divided something like \$900 as their share of the 15 days' work.

NEWS FOR THE GILL NETTERS

St. James, Mich. Dec. 1.—Fishing was good at St. James. The number of trout eggs gathered here was about 22,000,000. W. J. Gallagher had charge of the gathering of the eggs. A. T. Stewart, of the U. S. Fish Hatchery of Northville, arrived last Tuesday and closed up the spawn gathering. The state game and warden of Michigan extended the time a few days so as to let the government have all the trout eggs they needed.

Sam Rose had charge of the Charlevoix plant.

The tugs E. M. B. A. and Endress, of the Booth Fisheries, and the Parmalle, Capt. John O'Neil, fished out of Charlevoix. Fishing was good and weather fine. Tug C. A. Elliott went to Charlevoix to be pulled out and overhauled for winter's fishing. Perch are coming in Beaver Harbor. Mr. Cam's boys caught 800 lbs. recently. Chub fishing is light at present.

From Bayfield, Wis., comes the report that the "running" season for herring has started out among the Apostle Islands, and until the ice forms Bayfield will be the center of great activity in the handling of the fish and shipping them.

Cleveland, Dec. 6.—The season is about over and nearly all of the gill-net fish tugs have pulled or are now pulling out the last of their twine. Some of the boats lay up here for the winter; others are sent to Ashtabula, O., and Erie, Pa., from which point large catches are reported. Neither the closed season nor the weather conditions prevented fishing, and occasional large catches are still being made, but the majority lifts showed down to a few hundred pounds with the shoal of fish working away well to the eastward.—Fishing Gazette.

Foreign Fish Market.

Market conditions abroad for the staples in cod and scales show few features of special note from latest advices beyond a growing tendency to easing off in quotations. A meeting was held at St. John, N. F., last week to make a bold front to hold prices for Labrador fish at 20 shillings a quintal in the Mediterranean trade, where buyers have combined to drive prices still lower. As usual at this closing period of the season substantial arrivals both in fishstuffs and produce keep the custom house officials fully occupied; no less than 39 odd schooners reported on the 3d, the receipts in ground fish being the largest for several weeks. The waterfront of the North Atlantic Fisheries Co. presented an animated scene throughout the whole week, landings and deliveries being unusually heavy.—Fishing Gazette.

Western Halibut News.

The Long Island Oyster Company, of Seattle, has purchased the property on South Bay, known as the "Smoky Hollow." The deal includes oyster boats and equipments, and the purchase price was \$60,000. Four fishing schooners reached Seattle November 13 with 75,000 pounds of halibut from the banks off Vancouver Island. These boats encountered very rough weather in coming back through the straits. After losing a full cargo, through stormy weather, fishing boat America got into Everett, Wash., last week with a new cargo of halibut amounting to about 85,000 pounds of fish. At South Bend, Wash., Messrs. Leonard and Hall reported that they had experienced a very successful season this year at their cannery in Alaska, having put up 22,000 cs.

Report Shortage of Newfoundland Fish

A shortage of Newfoundland fish is reported, while at the same time rumors are current that a break has occurred in the high prices recently prevalent at St. John's. As regards the export trade, the situation in the West Indies, in particular, looks ominous. On account of heavy rains there, which have continued for about a month, the demands have naturally fallen off, and the position of the fish business there has been further aggravated by heavy shipments to Porto Rico and other points. Meantime continued high prices are given out at the producing points, and the experience of the next few weeks will show who are to be the winners and the losers at this game.

SCH. L. B. SNOW IS HEARD FROM

The Digby, N. S., fishing schooner Loran B. Snow arrived at Westport, thus setting at rest the fears of those who had friends and relatives on board. She lost everything movable about her decks, and it was the finding of a lot of this material drifting ashore on the Bay of Fundy coast that caused the stories of her loss to start.

Rare Lung Fish.

The Museum of Natural History has just received from the remote regions of Gambia, West Africa, the second specimen of a living lung fish ever transported to the United States. In a block of earth which inclosed the fish was a small tunnel-like opening, an air cell for the dormant lung fish. The lung fish, which has both double lungs and gills, is considered an excellent instance of the survival of a race of animals from the early periods of time. Its fins are of primitive type, and according to Dr. Bashford Dean, an authority on fish, represents a stage between fins and hands. The lung fish to a certain degree, he says, is a connecting link between the true fish and four-footed animals.

Herring News.

Several of the Newfoundland herring fleet are on their way home with full cargoes, including schs. Senator Gardner with 1400 barrels and John R. Bradley with 955 barrels for the Gorton-Pew Fisheries Company.

Sch. Premier, for Davis Brothers, has 1705 barrels. All three crafts left Wood's Island a week ago today.

The following crafts have arrived at Wood's island to load:

Sch. Sylvania for Sylvanus Smith & Co.

Sch. Arkona for the Cunningham & Thompson Co.

Sch. Maxine Elliott for the Gorton-Pew Fisheries Co.

Herring were reported plentiful in the North Arm last Wednesday.

Seattle's Halibut Catch.

More than 200,000 pounds of fresh halibut were brought to port by Seattle's fishing fleet last week. The arrivals included the sch. Alice, with a catch of 35,000; the Tackla, with 15,000; the Roosevelt, with 35,000; the Pacific, with 30,000; the Athen, with 40,000; the Daisy, with 16,000; the Shamrock, with 18,000; the San Jose, with 5000, and the Washington, with a catch of 16,000 pounds.

Domestic Salt Mackerel.

The market remains firm on limited supplies. Magdalen fish, however, are in good supply and the market for this grade somewhat lower, says the Fishing Gazette.

The shipments of domestic pickled mackerel to Boston are increasing with the advance of the season. On two days only of last week the landings amounted to 254 barrels.

To Build Many Fishing Boats.

Some large orders for fishing boats have been placed lately in San Francisco says the "Pacific Fisherman." Of these about 180 will be built by George K. Knease and 40 by H. Anderson, being duplicates of those made by these builders last year.

Ashore and Floated.

Sch. Juno which arrived at T wharf, Boston, yesterday, struck during the night on the lower middle ground, off the lower end of Castle Island, Boston. She was pulled off at noon by tugs Betsy and Sadie Ross and towed to T wharf, apparently undamaged.

Another Gill Netter.

The steamer Robert and Edwin has been purchased by Henry C. Pinkham and others of this port and will engage in the gill netting fishery under command of Capt. Jerry Cook, formerly of steamer Bessie M. Dugan.

The Phalarope at Woods Hole.

The United States Fish Commission steamer Phalarope, Capt. Veeder, has taken up her winter work of collecting cod eggs for the station at Woods Hole, and will have her headquarters at Sagamore.

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PEOPLE ARE LEAVING.

The Population of St. Pierre Is Now Only 3500.

Fred H. White, of the Western Union Telegraph service at St. Pierre, Miq., is on a business trip here. In an interview he said that 14 years ago the population of St. Pierre was 4700, and it now amounted to but 3500, the decrease being accounted for by the immigration of the people to Western Canada, where a living could be more easily gained than by the hard toil of the sea, or the grind in the coal mines of Cape Breton, to which many of the people went in the winter time when the other source of living, the sea, was not available.

The island, of course belonging to France, the people still confirm to the usages of old France, as well as to the laws. Mr. White said they have all manner of quaint customs, which they have preserved down the years, and the changes that time has worked in the habits has left them for the most part untouched, as they are conservative in the extreme. There is little agriculture on the island, the people raising nothing for their own immediate use.

The main reason for those of the folks, who emigrate to Sydney in the winter coming back to share in the hard living of the sea, is because of the subsidy which the French Government allows to the fishermen, and the fishing industry. France has always been hard put to man her navy, and the experience which these men of Miqelon receive in their daily striving with the elements eminently fits them for the man-of-war, and France occasionally calls on the fishermen to pay the penalty attached to the subsidy. The benefit of this subsidy, however, Mr. White says, as usual, does not go altogether into the pockets of the fishermen, but the merchant pockets perhaps his full share of it.

Some years ago a greater number of ships which came out from France to fish the banks, were outfitted at St. Pierre, but that time is past, and for the most part they are fully outfitted before they leave France, with a consequent loss to the island.

There are no duty on goods entering St. Pierre and wines and liquors enter free of duty, but the people are law abiding, sober and industrious. While they are no great riches, there is no dreadful poverty, and they get along well enough making a fair if somewhat hard living.

The English population of the island amounts to 50.—Sydney Record.

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Late Arrivals at Pensacola.

The following arrivals were reported at Pensacola, Saturday:

Sch. Emily Cooney, Captain Howard Snell, 28 days out to Campechy, 16,000 pounds of snapper and 13,000 pounds of grouper.

Sch. Mary Cooney, Captain Gus Hansen, out 21 days to Campechy, 20,000 pounds of snapper and 10,000 pounds of grouper.

Sch. Sheffeyld, Captain Joe McGachlin, out 23 days to Campechy, 20,000 pounds of snapper and 5000 pounds of grouper.

All of the crafts reported excellent weather. In fact, they stated that the weather at times was too excellent. Captain Snell pointing out that he was six days in making the trip home and four days going over.

Pensacola fishermen are keen on the weather subject just now. As a matter of fact, however, they always find weather conditions more or less interesting and personal. It means much to them at times and for that reason they find that the present weather is not quite suiting them. They are not complaining about the rain, either. They contend that the Wind God has gone to sleep on his laurels and that to their disadvantage.

No less than a dozen local fishing crafts are being held up in Pensacola because of weather conditions. A number of the smacks have for several days been ready to leave for the snapper banks, but their departure has been delayed by the excellent weather. They don't mind the weather being "reasonably" good, but the conditions at present are termed as being "unreasonably" good for the fishing business.—Pensacola News.

Dec. 11. ✓

WANT TO KNOW
WHAT'S DOINGLocal Fishermen Ask About
That Beam Trawling
Investigation.

A despatch from Washington says: "The Gloucester fishing men have become impatient over the inquiry by the fish commission of the government on beam trawling fishing which they say is injuring their business by sweeping the Atlantic clean of fish and they have written to Washington inquiring why no report is made, congress having ordered one. This was done last summer, \$5000 being appropriated. The reply is made that the inquiry will not be completed before next summer and pending a complete report the experts will say nothing. It is all or none."

Congressman Gardner received a letter of complaint from Gloucester yesterday, and will do all in his power to stir the commission to speedy action.

Dec. 11. ✓

Pacific Coast Notes.

The Grand Trunk line steamer Prince Rupert arrived at Victoria, B. C., recently, bringing the first shipment of fresh fish caught by the new steam trawlers brought out from England. The Canadian steamer Gray, of the Canadian Northern Pacific Fisheries Co., has been fined \$538 by the United States custom officials at Port Townsend. The Gray was fined \$400 for landing two harpoons, two nautical instruments and one drum of paint at Tacoma without having them on the manifest and without obtaining a permit from the customs authorities. In addition to the \$400 another fine of \$138.36, the appraised value of the articles landed was assessed.

Porto Rico Fish Market. ✓

There is no material change to report in the position of our fish market. Stocks of superior quality are not very large, and with light shipments we ought to soon see improvement. However, there are some inferior supplies which are being moved at low figures and these sales contribute to hold prices down.

We maintain our previous quotations of codfish, \$30 per cask of 450 pounds; pollock and haddock, \$22 per cask of 450 pounds.

Reported November 26, 1912, by S. Ramirez & Co., San Juan, Porto Rico.

Dec. 11. ✓

Open Season Helps Fresh Fish.

It is seldom that the fish market is so favored as at present, when the open season has permitted the capture and sale of all varieties of both salt and fresh-water fish. Usually at this time of the year the market is full of frozen stock, for which practically higher prices are paid, than at this time when there is so much green fish. Still, notwithstanding favorable conditions, there is very little buying.—Fishing Gazette.

Dec. 11. ✓

Had a Sturgeon.

The steam trawler Spray landed a sturgeon at T wharf this morning, which weighed 150 pounds.

On Maiden Trip.

The new gill netting steamer Mary F. Ruth made her first set yesterday and will lift today.

Dec. 12. ✓

CAN MAKE DOGFISH YIELD A REVENUE.

Dr. Field of State Commission Tells
How To Do It.

① Dr. George W. Field of the Massachusetts Fish and Game Commission in an article in last week's Fishing Gazette, points out means by which dogfish, the pest of fishermen, may be made to yield a substantial revenue. Among other things, he suggests that they might be ground, dried and used for pig, poultry or horse food, rendered in oil and fertilizer. In fact every part of the dogfish can be put to some use, according to the deductions of Dr. Field.

He says:

In the first place I ought to say that the species about which I speak is not the dogfish of the middle west, but a species of shark common in various salt waters all over the world and of very general interest on that account. As you know, it is also one of the most abundant of the sharks, just how abundant is not really known; but four or five years ago we attempted to estimate the number by means of statements from upwards of 500 captains sailing out of Boston and Gloucester. We asked them to make a careful estimate of the number of dogfish they caught during the season, and they reported 27,000,000 actually caught on their lines, trawls and nets—27,000,000 dogfish averaging about seven pounds apiece. In other words, they caught more dogfish than cod, haddock or other fish. They bring into Boston and Gloucester about 200,000,000 pounds of fish annually; and the catch of dogfish alone is practically equal to their entire catch of halibut, cod, haddock and other species combined.

What Damage They Do.

At the same time we attempted to find out approximately how much was actually done by dogfish to the nets and trawls of the fishermen. Upon investigation we learned this to be in round numbers about 160,000 pieces of line, etc., with bait attached. As you know, bait in the salt-water fisheries is a very important item, costing 50 cents a barrel and upwards, and fishermen are willing to pay almost any price for the right kind.

But more than that, when the fishermen lifted their trawls, which are often a mile or more in length and save, say, 2000 hooks each hanging by a short line every 6 feet, they sometimes found over 1500 dogfish.

③ are destroying the alewife and menhaden, upon which many of our fisheries depend for bait, while on the other hand we are leaving in the water the enemy which is destroying countless numbers of our most valuable fishes.

We have therefore made some observations to determine what is the actual value of the dogfish. To put very briefly, we have found that the in the liver is about 50 per cent. of the weight of the liver. This oil can be sold for about 25 to 35 cents a gallon, so that one dogfish would ordinarily yield about 2-3-4 cents worth of oil. In addition to that there is the body, which as a fertilizer is worth \$27 to \$35 a ton at present. The dogfish then at that rate would be worth about 3 cents for fertilizer, making altogether 5-3-4 cents. Experiments are still under way to determine whether or not the peritoneum of the dogfish may be used for surgical dressings. I am not prepared to go into that but it may be an important factor. The peritoneum, you recall, is the delicate covering of the liver, intestines, etc., which can be separated as a very thin, delicate membrane.

Finally, and perhaps most important, we have made some experiments to ascertain the value of the eggs of the dogfish. Each female dogfish yields from four to eight eggs; how often we do not know, but probably two or three times a year. These eggs are retained in the body of the dogfish until they are hatched. The young are born alive. We find that the eggs can be used by tanners as hen's eggs are used. For a practical demonstration we furnished the tanners with about 75 pounds of the eggs, and

② On the rest of the 2000 hooks they found not dogfish, but the heads of codfish and haddock which had been entirely eaten by the dogfish.

When I say the damage by dogfish to bait, nets and trawls is upwards of \$400,000 a year to the Massachusetts fishermen alone, I am well within bounds.

So after all the question of utilizing these dogfish is very important, particularly for the reason that dogfish live almost exclusively upon the edible fish, the young cod and other bottom fish, the lobster, the young of various surface-feeding fishes, mackerel and other species. If we assume that they eat only one or two pounds of fish a day at a cent a pound, and there are at least 27,000,000 doing business all the time, the daily destruction of fish, for which we pay 5 or 10 cents a pound, is very considerable, certainly figuring up a damage of \$5,000,000 or \$10,000,000 a year at a very conservative estimate. We do not know how much it really costs, but it is certainly going on.

How numerous these sharks are is also shown from the fact that there is a record of an otter-trawl taking over seven tons of dogfish at a single haul. A net about 100 feet across the mouth, dragged on the bottom, brought up at one haul over seven tons of dogfish alone!

Problem An Important One.

Thus the problem of utilizing dogfish becomes very important. The United States Bureau of Fisheries has done excellent work in urging the utilization of these fish as food. They are prized in other sections of the world as food, but we have not come to that in this country, although as the bureau has pointed out, they are as good as many of the fish that are already fashionable.

I believe thoroughly that many tons of these dogfish could be utilized by being dried, ground and used as pig and poultry food, or as food for horses, as they are actually used in Cape Breton. There they are caught and hung on fences to dry and then used as horse food; about one dogfish a week is given to keep a horse in good condition. Any residue could doubtless be used as fertilizer. Dogfish would constitute a more truly economic source of nitrogenous fertilizer than the menhaden; it is not used as staple food by any other species of economic fishes, as are the menhaden. So on the one hand we

samples which they say are satisfactory, and I judge from the odor that the preparation of dogfish fins and tails would be relatively easy. They are also used in making soups of a gelatinous character. The value of the dried fins and tail, prepared with sugar, is about 20 cents per pound retail, or a value of 5 to 20 cents for each adult dogfish. The total value therefore of oil, fertilizer, eggs and fins is not less than 11-3-4 cents per fish and may easily double this amount.

The question of the utilization of dogfish depends on the question of bringing them into port. Fishermen refuse to bring them in at present. We are now endeavoring to make a market by which the fishermen can bring the fish to definite places for utilization. But that is difficult, for no manufacturer will equip a plant until assured of a definite supply of dogfish. We asked a fisherman to bring in a few dogfish one day, and he brought in 1800 pounds instead of 50 pounds; and then for several days we could not get any. So the manufacturers are unwilling until they can find a definite and regular source of dogfish supply to equip their factories for the purpose. We have suggested that a power vessel might be profitably employed to collect the dogfish from the vessels on the fishing ground, e. g., South Channel, or Georges, and bring them to the factory, or even have the vessel equipped with a small rendering plant to operate at sea near the fishing fleet. But we are rather hopeful of a solution from the fact that a fleet of otter-trawlers is developing in Boston harbor. There are at present four, and at least two more will be launched.

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